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BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.^a

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British East Africa in its more comprehensive sense includes the two colonies known as the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate. The former dependency is usually referred to as British East Africa and the latter as Uganda. As such they will be considered in this report. British East Africa has an area of approximately 200,000 square miles and a population of near 4,000,000; Uganda has an area of 117,681 square miles with about 3,000,000 inhabitants. In the combined population of the two territories are numerous native races, some of whom are showing a disposition to cultivate the land and are acquiring a taste for modern comforts. In addition to the indigenous peoples there are considerable numbers of Indians, Arabs, Goanese, and several thousand Europeans.

Mombasa's Harbor Facilities.

The town of Mombasa, with its 30,000 residents of various races, situated on the Indian Ocean, is the port of entry and exit for fully 95 per cent of the foreign trade of the protectorates and for a large volume of traffic for and from the lake region of German East Africa. The city has two harbors. One is known as Mombasa, and is shallow, giving anchorage to dhows and small steamers; the other is Kilindini, with its expanse of deep water, where any number of the largest ships may ride in safety in the taking and discharging of cargo, so well is the place sheltered by land.

The harbor of Mombasa-Kilindini is the seaboard terminal of the Uganda Railway, which extends for 584 miles to the shores of Victoria Nyanza, where in times of peace a fleet of vessels is run as an auxiliary service to the railroad. In this seaport are located the chief importers and exporters, who forward goods upcountry to a vast population of progressive natives and to an increasing settlement of Europeans, and assemble exports and consign them to widely scattered markets of the world.

Trading and the Credit System—Development Retarded.

The credit system that had meant so much to the development of commerce in East Africa proved a great handicap when the European war broke out. The Indian traders, who act largely as the middlemen between the European importers and the native consumers, generally deal on limited sums of capital, so extensive trading required that long terms of credit be given. But the terms of credit were carried to such an extent that the system was overdone, resulting in over-

^a A report on the foreign trade of Zanzibar, East Africa, was published as Supplement to COMMERCE REPORTS No. 78a, July 16, 1915.

trading, with consequently numerous bankruptcies and continued instability of financial conditions. With the war crisis the only safe course to pursue was to place commercial transactions primarily on a cash basis. This was done, with the inevitable result of greatly curtailing the volume of trade.

The industries of the country received a serious check, because capital that would have come into the colonies was withheld or diverted to other and more pressing uses. Agricultural exploitation and construction work have suffered because of the diminished immigration and the decreased funds that the immigrants would have brought with them. Harbor improvement and railway expansion have been suspended owing to the cutting off of the revenues that otherwise would have been set aside for this work. However, it is certain that after the present war the recovery of the protectorates will be rapid and the opportunities for trade promotion will be numerous and substantial.

The Foreign Trade of Mombasa.

The official trade returns show the following values of the imports and exports of Mombasa for four years:

Item.	1911	1912	1913	1914
Imports.....	\$7,012,135	\$10,455,963	\$13,068,742	\$9,751,427
Exports.....	4,532,809	5,111,046	6,807,504	5,433,568
Total.....	11,544,944	15,567,009	19,876,246	15,184,995

The following table shows the total value of the imports into Mombasa from each country for 1914, compared with 1913:

Country.	1913	1914	Country.	1913	1914
United States.....	\$904,381	\$384,480	South Africa.....	\$112,869	\$207,635
United Kingdom.....	5,412,040	4,131,394	Sweden.....	98,192	54,085
India, Burma, Ceylon.....	2,490,458	2,308,349	Switzerland.....	158,358	126,928
Austria-Hungary.....	290,068	280,923	All other countries.....	359,668	372,154
Belgium.....	95,555	84,439	Total.....	11,972,660	9,159,139
France and colonies.....	156,827	123,592	Goods in transit and trans-shipment.....	1,096,082	592,288
Germany.....	982,095	584,505	Grand total.....	13,068,742	9,751,427
Italy.....	243,988	76,345			
Netherlands.....	513,412	338,795			
Norway.....	150,494	75,518			
Russia.....	10,355	9,397			

The total in the above table includes the value of coin admitted to circulation.

Articles of Import into Mombasa.

The principal articles imported into Mombasa in 1914 were agricultural implements, apparel, bags and sacks, building material, coal and coal products, cotton goods, grain and flour, iron and steel ware, machinery and parts, provisions, railway, tramway, and road material, sugar, and vehicles. Increases are found in a few of these items for which a greater demand was created by the coaling of ships in the local port or by the arrival of troops from India. In the other chief imports decreases are shown, caused by the general conditions produced by the war.

The following table gives the values of the chief imports into Mombasa during 1913 and 1914:

Articles.	1913	1914	Articles.	1913	1914
Agricultural implements..	\$234,057	\$135,057	Railway, tramway, road material.....	£894,669	\$578,144
Ale and beer.....	35,977	50,555	Salt.....	26,894	20,067
Ammunition.....	47,996	32,190	Silk goods.....	32,472	29,511
Apparel.....	220,473	137,413	Soap.....	65,618	108,759
Bags and sacks.....	189,200	135,522	Spirits and liqueurs.....	159,683	156,373
Beads.....	89,246	17,520	Stationery.....	91,495	64,038
Books and printed matter.	37,217	32,403	Sugar.....	241,462	266,825
Boots and shoes.....	83,180	60,599	Tea.....	72,819	89,243
Brass and copperware.....	191,993	92,243	Telegraphic equipment.....	49,170	1,745
Building material.....	152,874	135,169	Tobacco.....	195,891	83,831
Cigarettes.....	76,477	88,108	Vehicles.....	458,065	330,653
Coal and coal products.....	78,457	159,482	Wines.....	83,749	70,489
Cotton goods.....	2,978,620	1,679,865	Wood (timber).....	292,099	136,395
Drugs and chemicals.....	85,610	72,843	Woolen goods.....	103,013	67,769
Earthen and glass ware.....	79,883	55,863	All other imports.....	747,303	876,048
Firearms.....	97,138	50,493			
Furniture.....	68,907	53,877	Total.....	10,761,554	7,955,167
Grain and flour.....	464,715	608,587	Coin admitted to circulation.....	1,211,106	1,203,972
Iron and steel ware.....	605,314	244,886	Goods in transit and transshipment.....	1,096,082	592,288
Kerosene oil.....	71,947	72,030			
Live stock.....	43,535	29,033	Grand total.....	13,088,742	9,751,427
Machinery and parts.....	498,284	356,549			
Manufactured goods, miscellaneous.....	362,805	281,800			
Provisions.....	462,398	493,195			

Principal Countries of Origin of Imports.

The following table gives the principal countries of origin of some of the leading imports into Mombasa:

Articles.	1913	1914	Principal countries of origin.
Agricultural implements.....	\$234,057	\$135,057	Great Britain and Germany.
Arms and ammunition.....	145,134	82,683	Great Britain.
Apparel.....	220,473	137,413	Great Britain and Germany.
Bags and sacks.....	189,200	135,522	India.
Beads.....	89,246	17,520	Germany and Italy.
Boots and shoes.....	83,180	60,599	Great Britain.
Brass and copper wire.....	191,993	92,243	Germany and Great Britain.
Building material:			
Cement.....	89,576	95,285	Great Britain.
Galvanized iron sheets.....	292,608	99,850	Do.
Timber.....	292,000	136,395	Norway and Sweden.
Coal and coal products.....	78,457	159,482	South Africa.
Cotton goods.....	2,978,620	1,679,865	United States, Great Britain, India, Germany, Netherlands, and Italy.
Grain and flour.....	464,715	608,587	India and Russia.
Hardware and cutlery.....	189,975	124,369	United States, Great Britain, Austria, and Germany.
Iron and steel ware.....	605,314	244,886	Great Britain.
Kerosene oil.....	71,947	72,030	United States and Sumatra.
Machinery and parts.....	498,284	356,549	Great Britain and United States.
Provisions.....	462,398	493,195	Great Britain.
Railway, tramway, and road material.....	894,669	578,144	Do.
Equip.....	65,618	108,759	Great Britain and Germany.
Spirits and liqueurs.....	159,683	156,373	Do.
Sugar.....	241,462	266,826	Java, Austria, and Mauritius.
Tea.....	72,819	89,243	India and Ceylon.
Tobacco.....			
Cigarettes.....	76,477	88,108	Great Britain.
Cigars.....	13,288	10,020	Netherlands and Great Britain.
Manufactured.....	103,435	81,553	Netherlands.
Unmanufactured.....	2,600	2,277	Arabia and German East Africa.
Vehicles.....	458,065	330,653	United States and Great Britain.
Wines.....	83,749	70,489	France.

In the two colonies are vast areas of rich agricultural lands that had been rapidly developing by both native and European enterprise, and as agricultural implements found favor with the natives the trade in this item was increasing yearly until the outbreak of the

war. As the agrarian resources of the country have been but little more than touched, it is apparent that the commerce in these implements must increase each year with the return of peace. American manufacturers should be prepared to take the place of the country that was the chief source of supply before the crisis in Europe. The hoe has been the chief implement used by the native in the cultivation of the soil, and the demand for it is sufficient to justify the attention of the American manufacturer and exporter.

Cotton Goods the Principal Import.

The value of cotton goods holds first place in the list of imports. The volume of trade in this item corresponds closely to the degree of prosperity that obtains in a given year among the natives of East Africa. The year 1914 made a poor showing in comparison with the quantity and value of the cotton fabrics imported into Mombasa in 1913. The total value of the imports from all sources fell off 25 per cent, while the trade in cotton goods declined 43 per cent. This was due to the large stock carried over from 1913 and to the general depression caused by the European conflict. As the European countries have been measurably cut off from supplying the local markets with these goods the American dealer should not only endeavor to supplant them during the war, but should be prepared to meet the increased demand that will come with the restoration of peace.

The following figures show the quantity and value of the different classes of cotton goods imported into Mombasa during 1913 and 1914:

Class.	1913		1914	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bleached.....yards.....	6,317,856	\$388,051	2,736,659	\$190,532
Unbleached.....do.....	24,961,919	1,423,038	11,455,768	712,594
Printed.....do.....	2,512,226	219,055	1,715,452	154,515
Dyed.....do.....	3,271,514	395,141	2,404,838	259,556
Blankets.....No.....	1,294,159	397,883	856,612	246,016
Cotton yarn.....		12,025		4,338
Cotton manufactures, unenumerated.....		137,422		112,315
Total value.....		2,978,620		1,679,866

The above figures show the relatively high percentage that unbleached goods hold among the classes shown. Of this percentage the United States contributed approximately one-half. The gray sheetings mostly in demand are made up in pieces 30 yards by 36 inches and weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the piece.

Import Trade in Other Articles.

There was a heavy decline in the imports of building material, iron and steel ware, galvanized iron sheets and plates, and timber. A revival in the imports of these articles is sure to follow the ending of the war.

Railway, tramway, and road material show a considerable decrease in the value of imports, due in a great measure to the fact that plans and work requiring this class of goods were largely carried out in previous years when great quantities were required. The economic demands of the colonies, however, are such that an extended railway system is needed. Present railroad facilities are inadequate to the

needs of the protectorates, so with the return of peace plans for improving existing lines and the projection of new ones are sure to follow.

There was an increase in the imports of grain and flour, provisions, sugar, and tea, due largely to the bringing into the country of a considerable number of troops. The native taste for these articles is increasing, and will continue to augment the demand for European foodstuffs.

There was a considerable decline in the imports of vehicles, due to the general depression caused by the war. Machinery and parts also show a considerable decline; industrial machinery constitutes about 60 per cent of the value of this item. With the return of peace there will be an increasing demand, as the resources of the country will require for their exploitation large supplies of this character. When it is considered that the dependencies have scarcely been touched in an industrial way, it can be realized that the field is one that should receive the continued attention of the American exporter.

Under "all other imports" are such items as canvas, cutlery, electric apparatus, fencing material, hardware, jewelry, matches, mineral waters, rubber manufactures, and watches and clocks.

The American exporter should be able to promote his trade in practically every article shown in the table of imports, and the fact that the war has caused a general depression is all the greater reason why he should endeavor to take the present opportunity to extend his export trade into the colonies of East Africa.

Imports from the United States.

There was a decrease of \$519,901 in the value of the imports from the United States into Mombasa during 1914 compared with 1913. When it is considered that cotton goods constitute the greater part of the imports from the United States and that the trade in these fabrics suffered heavily because of the war, the reason for the adverse showing is apparent. In considering the great advantages which such countries as Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy have had over the United States in the matter of direct representatives, banking facilities, and steamship service, it is remarkable that the United States should have reached first place among the exporters of cotton goods to and through Mombasa. This premier place was held in 1913 but was lost to Great Britain in 1914. However, the markets for cotton textiles in East Africa have scarcely been touched, and the opportunity for their exploitation on the part of the United States has never been so good as now owing to the conditions in the European countries. The American exporter should conduct an energetic campaign of trade promotion here so as to take and hold the rapidly developing market for cotton fabrics in East Africa.

In the items of kerosene, hardware, machinery and parts, and vehicles the United States has made a commendable showing in the import trade of the protectorates. The start already made in these lines should be followed up energetically with a view to meeting the increased demand for these articles when peace comes. Direct representation would do much to increase the results of trade promotion and the direct sailing of ships from the United States to East African ports would accomplish a great deal more, as the transshipping of American consignments in European ports handicaps commercial

progress here. The matter of giving reasonable terms of credit when normal times are restored would go far toward meeting European competition in all lines of trade promotion in the protectorates.

The Export Trade.

The values of the exports from Mombasa in 1913 and 1914 were \$6,807,504 and \$5,433,568, respectively. The values by countries of origin are as follows:

Country.	1913	1914	Country.	1913	1914
British East Africa.....	\$1,988,011	\$1,162,904	Sudan.....	\$5,815	\$911
Uganda.....	2,543,771	2,987,172	Italian East Africa.....	330
German East Africa.....	2,154,001	2,217,979	Total.....	6,807,504	5,433,568
Belgian Kongo.....	115,576	64,602			

The principal items of export from British East Africa were coffee, copra, beans and peas, fibers, groundnuts, goatskins, ivory, maize, ox-hides, potatoes, sim sim, and wax; from Uganda, chillies, coffee, cotton, cotton seeds, goatskins, oxhides, and sim sim; and from German East Africa, coffee, cotton, ghee, groundnuts, goatskins, oxhides, sim sim, and wax.

The following table gives the principal exports and their value from the port of Mombasa during 1913 and 1914:

Articles.	1913	1914	Articles.	1913	1914
Beans and peas.....	\$87,673	\$18,486	Ivory.....	\$243,348	\$131,407
Chillies.....	63,653	26,615	Maize.....	156,717	33,479
Coffee.....	312,186	287,801	Potatoes.....	40,693	20,780
Copra.....	138,388	95,060	Rubber.....	106,852	68,067
Cotton.....	1,796,116	2,331,582	Seeds, cotton, rubber, etc.	167,790	181,880
Fibers.....	81,729	162,082	Sim sim (sesame).....	474,022	108,984
Ghee.....	87,080	32,931	Wax.....	83,445	58,471
Gold.....	17,154	11,557	All other articles.....	138,639	138,397
Groundnuts.....	543,769	89,443	Total.....	6,807,504	5,433,568
Hides and skins.....	2,268,259	1,636,546			

Principal Countries of Destination of Mombasa's Exports.

The following table shows the principal countries of destination of some of the leading exports from Mombasa:

Articles.	1913	1914	Principal countries of destination.
Chillies.....	\$63,653	\$26,615	United States, Egypt, and France.
Coffee.....	312,186	287,801	Great Britain and Italy.
Copra.....	138,388	95,060	France, Great Britain, and Germany.
Cotton.....	1,796,116	2,331,582	Great Britain and Germany.
Fibers.....	81,729	162,082	Great Britain.
Groundnuts.....	543,769	89,443	Germany and France.
Hides and skins.....	2,268,259	1,636,546	Great Britain, United States, and France.
Maize.....	156,717	33,479	Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and Italian East Africa.
Rubber.....	106,852	68,067	Great Britain and Belgium.
Seeds, cotton, etc.....	167,790	181,880	Great Britain and Germany.
Sim sim.....	474,022	108,984	France, Germany, India, Italy.

Export Trade in Coffee and Copra.

Coffee is an item of considerable export value. Its culture has been taken up energetically by Europeans with gratifying results. The quality of the product is such as to commend it most favorably to the European markets, and the prices obtained places it among the best

grades in the world. This article offers to the protectorates an increasing source of purchasing power, as the area adapted to its cultivation is capable of great extension. However, the inefficiency and instability of the labor market places a handicap on its production. The decline in the value of the exports in 1914 was undoubtedly due primarily to the adverse conditions created by the war. Of the total amount exported, Uganda gave origin to about 65 per cent; British East Africa, 20 per cent; and German East Africa the remainder.

Copra is wholly the product of British East Africa. In the coastal belt the cultivation of the coconut is extending, but the amount of copra exported in the last five years has not greatly varied, due to the fact that the quantity consumed locally is increasing. The output should increase considerably, as there is a large tract of territory adapted to its cultivation, and intensive culture would do much to increase the returns.

Importance of the Cotton-Growing Industry.

The cotton-growing industry of Uganda contributed the greatest single value to the list of exports. Cotton is cultivated almost exclusively by the natives, although the Government is doing much to encourage the propagation of the plants best adapted to soil and climatic conditions. Until the outbreak of the war the industry was moving along satisfactorily, but with the breaking out of European hostilities prices of local cotton went down to one-half those paid in the corresponding period the previous year. This had a discouraging effect upon the native producer, and as a consequence he is not taking his cotton to the ginneries in the quantities desired, so there is a still further depression in the industry. While the annual production, which probably did not exceed 60,000 bales in 1914, is not sufficiently large to affect the world's markets for this product, it holds an important place in the economic development of the colonies, as it is a great means to purchasing power on the part of the native.

Of the total value of the exports of cotton last year—\$2,331,582—\$2,136,386 worth came from Uganda, \$185,595 worth from German East Africa, the remainder from British East Africa. The question of moving much of last year's cotton crop is still a difficult matter, owing to financial conditions and the shortage of vessels.

Trade in Groundnuts, Fibers, and Hides and Skins.

The decline in the value of the exports of groundnuts was heavy, due to the fact that as German East Africa gives origin to 85 per cent of this product, and as the chief shipments are made in the latter half of the calendar year, the war cut off the transit trade of the German colony, which passes over Lake Victoria and the Uganda Railway to Mombasa and thence to the markets of the world. With the return of peace the cultivation of this crop will greatly expand, as local soil and climatic conditions are adapted to its growth and large tracts of land are available for its culture.

The cultivation of fibers has passed the experimental stage and may now be reckoned with as one of the means to purchasing power in British East Africa. The development of this industry is due wholly to the initiative of the European settlers. As there are considerable stretches of land that are suitable and available for the cultivation of fibers, the returns from the crops increase each year.

The decrease in the exports of hides and skins was due to the fact that the war cut off the trade of the lake region of German East Africa, which passes through Mombasa to the markets of Europe and America. In 1914 British East Africa gave origin to a value of \$415,454 in ox hides; Uganda, \$286,340; and German East Africa, \$568,414; in goatskins British East Africa contributed a value of \$59,410; Uganda, \$90,071; and German East Africa, \$187,640; and in sheepskins there was a total export value of \$32,015 of which 70 per cent came from German East Africa and the remainder from British colonies. Stock raising will undoubtedly increase in East Africa for years to come, as there are great areas of land that are adapted to pastoral pursuits, so hides and skins should increase in the export returns.

Forest and Mineral Resources.

In agriculture and stock raising the stable economic development of the colonies is assured. Timber in extensive stretches is found in the highlands of the colonies and is of great value to the dependencies in building operations. The local sawmills turn out commendable work, but still the demand for foreign lumber increases. The work of the flour mill, cotton ginneries, and tile and brick kilns is earnest of what the colonies are capable of doing in the matter of industrial exploitation.

Surveys of a limited character have been made for minerals, but so far no discoveries of importance have been made. Limited coal and iron deposits are reported to have been found, but not in sufficient quantities to attract the serious attention of capitalists.

Lying in the southern part of British East Africa is a vast extent of soda deposits, known as Lake Magadi. Perennial springs are constantly forming new supplies, so that the quantity available for working is practically inexhaustible. The entire area covers 30 square miles and is leased to the Magadi Soda Co., which was organized in 1910. A railroad has been built to connect the lake with the Uganda Railway, thus giving to the product an outlet to tidewater at Kilindini Harbor, where a pier is in course of construction for the exclusive handling of the export trade. A fully equipped factory will in time be erected at the lake for the purpose of refining the crude soda. Owing to conditions created by the war, the work on these improvements has been suspended.

Transportation Facilities.

An economic factor in the development of the vast resources of British East Africa and Uganda is the Uganda Railway, which extends 584 miles from Mombasa-Kilindini Harbor on the Indian Ocean to Port Florence on Victoria Nyanza. Over this lake, in times of peace, runs a fleet of vessels in conjunction with the railroad, gathering goods for exportation from the two British colonies that border on the lake and from German East Africa and the Belgian Kongo, which likewise have a shore line along this vast body of water, and at the same time distributing imports to a vast and progressive population which is tributary to this inland sea. From Jinja at the head of the Nile on Lake Victoria to Namasagali on Lake Chiogo runs the Busogo Railway. Over the latter lake runs also a service of boats

to accommodate the thriving settlements along its shores. From the western side of Lake Chiogo runs an automobile road to Albert Nyanza, where another boat service is found to facilitate the development of the commerce and industries of that region. The Magadi branch of the Uganda Railway, already referred to, is 95 miles in length and forms an outlet for the soda deposits of Lake Magadi to the harbor of Kilindini. The Thika Tramway extends from Nairobi to Fort Hall through 31 miles of prosperous settlements. Thus it is seen that the remotest parts of the protectorates are being brought into communication with the port of Mombasa.

Over-Sea Shipping.

Prior to the outbreak of the war Mombasa was in direct communication with Europe by means of six steamship lines and with India by two. These lines were represented by four different nationalities—British, German, French, and Italian. Two of the British companies and the one German had fortnightly service to and from Europe. One British, the French, and the Italian line had monthly arrivals and departures. One British line and the German company maintained a semimonthly service with India. With the advent of the European conflict the German line withdrew its ships from the East African route; several of the British vessels were diverted to other parts of the world; and the schedules of the remaining lines became irregular so that shipping facilities became disorganized. At present two British lines, one French, and one Italian endeavor to maintain monthly sailings from Europe to East African ports, but their arrival and departure are irregular. The result is that both exports and imports are held up because of a deficient supply of bottoms to carry them. A further handicap to trade is found in the high freight rates.

Revenues and Expenditures.

Up to July 31 of last year the amount of revenues collected showed a substantial gain over that reported on the same date of the previous year. With the outbreak of the war the income of the Government declined. The imports, practically all of which pay an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent, fell off heavily, and the exports, which pay various rates of duty, became greatly restricted, so that the public funds suffered accordingly. The returns of the revenues are only available for the 10 months ended October 31. The amount collected from all sources was \$1,481,000 as compared with \$1,592,609 for the corresponding period the previous year. The expenditures for the 10 months were \$1,779,429, as compared with \$1,474,119 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Development of Uganda—Imports.

In 1914, 1,143,000 of the inhabitants of Uganda were engaged in agriculture, 23,695 in manufacturing, and 46,222 in commerce. There were 8,690 acres cultivated to coffee, 110,264 to cotton, 5,800 to groundnuts, 800,432 to plantains, 3,521 to rubber, 10,968 to sim sim, 286,952 to sweet potatoes, and 184,949 acres to such crops as beans, cacao, cassava, chillies, corn, linseed, millet, peas, and rice. The colony possessed in cattle over 775,425 head; in sheep, 537,086; and in goats, 1,224,225.

The value of the imports into Uganda for the year ended March 31, 1914, was \$4,969,997, compared with \$3,795,607 for the previous year. The articles and their value were as follows:

Articles.	1913	1914	Articles.	1913	1914
Agricultural implements.....	\$38,382	\$65,912	Machinery.....	\$125,069	\$163,524
Apparel.....	84,779	149,590	Provisions.....	121,368	119,550
Cement.....	34,216	35,637	Salt.....	41,842	51,906
Cotton goods:			Soap.....	49,597	61,183
American.....	414,372	527,694	Stationery.....	44,630	52,207
Bafta.....	112,265	192,456	Sugar.....	45,253	59,721
Other kinds.....	641,771	706,592	Timber.....	15,855	47,696
Flour.....	38,017	48,743	Tobacco.....	41,463	61,882
Galvanized-iron sheets.....	76,034	83,772	Vehicles.....	133,902	268,047
Hardware.....	146,920	151,222	All other articles.....	1,411,275	1,944,498
Ivory.....	125,700	102,571			
Kerosene.....	49,984	75,591	Total.....	3,795,607	4,969,997

Under the heading "All other articles" are such items as ale and beer, ammunition, bacon and ham, bags and sacks, beads, books, building material unenumerated, chemicals and drugs, condensed milk, cutlery, electrical goods, firearms, leather goods, matches, metal goods unenumerated, toys and games, railway, tramway, and road material, and rope and twine.

Countries of Origin of Imports.

Of the total value of the imports into Uganda for 1914, articles from the United States were valued at \$566,416; from United Kingdom, \$1,902,178; India, \$1,035,572; Austria, \$53,245; Belgium, \$134,695; Belgian Kongo, \$171,228; France, \$103,681; Germany, \$579,420; Italy, \$31,467; Netherlands, \$82,798; and Scandinavia, \$58,262.

The principal countries of origin of the more important imports were as follows: Agricultural implements, United Kingdom and Germany; apparel, United Kingdom, India, Belgium, and France; cement, United Kingdom; cotton goods, United States, United Kingdom, Germany, and India; flour, India; galvanized-iron sheets, United Kingdom; hardware, United Kingdom, Germany, and Austria; ivory, Belgian Kongo; kerosene, United States and Sumatra; machinery, United Kingdom; provisions, United Kingdom; salt, Aden; soap, United Kingdom; stationery, United Kingdom; sugar, India; timber, Scandinavia; tobacco, Netherlands, Germany, and United Kingdom; and vehicles, United Kingdom.

Imports from the United States Into Uganda.

The import trade with the United States was made up largely of the items of cotton goods and petroleum. In 1913 and 1914 the import values of cotton goods called "Americani" were \$390,055 and \$489,959, respectively, and for petroleum \$49,020 and \$47,258. Other articles of small values imported from the United States were agricultural implements, ammunition, apparel, boots and shoes, candles, chemicals and drugs, cigarettes, clocks and watches, cutlery, earthen, china, and glass ware, firearms, hardware, iron and steel ware, lamps, machinery, oils, petroleum products, and vehicles. While the values of these articles did not rank high, yet it is encouraging to see the list take on a comparatively wide range, because when an article is once introduced into the local market it is pretty certain to make a demand for itself. The natives of Uganda are showing a preference

for such goods as the United States exports, rather than for those of a cheaper quality produced in continental Europe, so the American exporter should endeavor to acquaint himself with the fundamental factors of the local trade in order to be in a position to meet the increasing demand for imports following the close of the war.

The Export Trade of Uganda.

The exports from Uganda during the year ended March 31, 1914, were valued at \$2,955,197, compared with \$2,560,966 for the previous year. The following table shows the chief exports and their values:

Articles.	1913	1914	Articles.	1913	1914
Chillies.....	\$60,384	\$40,134	Ivory.....	\$217,461	\$217,800
Coffee.....	43,652	112,985	Rubber.....	31,338	72,701
Cotton:			Sim sim.....	81,816	50,850
Ginned.....	1,041,952	1,325,469	Skins, goat.....	139,084	141,498
Unginned.....	195,677	221,555	All other articles.....	447,233	388,147
Cotton seeds.....	55,162	65,865			
Ghee.....	55,230	60,865	Total.....	2,560,966	2,955,197
Hides, ox.....	192,037	258,328			

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